

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 24TH, 1882

NUMBER 3

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—72, Rua do Marquês d'Alcântara.
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DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
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Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo
branch) 11:45 a. m.; São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p. m.
Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m.; Balneação 8:30 a. m.;
Porto Novo 12:13 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4:10 and Rio 7:12
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio
das Flores line at Camarão; União Mineira line at Ser-
raná; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at São
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Recife e Araxós line at
Sunday; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:13 a. m.; arriving
at Barra 10:26 a. m.; Rio Novo (central line) 7:07; Cachoeira
(S. Paulo branch) 3:28 p. m.; Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:38
a. m.; Rio Novo 9:50 a. m.; arriving at Barra 12:41 and 1:57 p. m.;
Rio 5:43 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa
Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macaé branch at Belém.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 6:10 a. m., 3:12 and 4:10 p. m.;
arrive, from Belém 7:13 a. m., from Barra 8:45 a. m., from
Entre Rios (central line) 6:01 a. m. at 3:28 p. m.
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30,
7:40, 8:40 and 10:22 a. m., and 1:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:50, 7:30,
8:30 and 10:00 p. m. all stopping at Cascadura except the 10
p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains
leave Sapopemba at 3:25 and Cascadura at 3:30, 6:10, 7:40,
8:40, 10 and 11:35 a. m., and 2:10, 3:20, 4:30, 5:35, 7, 8:30 and
9:40 p. m.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Santa Anna)
7:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:05 Condição (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 1:25 and Macaé 5:45 p. m.
Return train leaves Macaé 6:30, Condição 7:50 and Nova
Friburgo 11:10 a. m., arriving at Niterói 4:35 p. m. A ferry
boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with trains.
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days, and 3 p. m. Sundays. Returning, diligence leaves Petro-
polis at 6 a. m., the boat arriving at Rio at 9:30 a. m.

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Rio de Janeiro,
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRI-MONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and Brazil Mail packet of the 24th, of the month.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freight and charges, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 24TH, 1882.

On the 1st of January the aggregate stock of coffee in first hands in European ports was 2,043,000 bags, or over twice the normal export there from Brazil. Much of this coffee has been long held for higher prices, and now represents an enormous loss. On the supposition that the European imports from other countries will remain the same, and on the certainty that these stocks can not be held another year, it is safe to predict a large diminution in Brazilian exports there during the present year. The stocks in American ports on the 1st instant aggregated 360,000 bags. We note in this connection, also, that "fair floating" cargoes have fallen to 9½ to 9¾ cents.

The opening of the General Assembly finally occurred on the 17th instant, with the customary formalities. The speech from the throne was as brief as usual; it was void of any statement of importance, and outlined no policy for the future. Those who expected some recommendation on the subject of emancipation were utterly disappointed; there was not even a hint that the government entertained an intention of the kind. The only statement with regard to the finances was a remarkable one and was to the effect that the last budget law had produced a surplus, with which the credit operations of the nation in behalf of railways and other improvements could be diminished. There are so many urgent questions upon which the government should have clear, well defined opinions, that their absence from the Emperor's speech is deeply to be regretted.

The organization of the two branches of the General Assembly took place on the 18th instant. In the Senate the resignation of Visconde de Jaguaray as president was received, and Barão de Cotepepe was elected to fill the vacancy by 36 out of 38 votes. The sessions of the 18th and 19th were devoted to the election of committees. In the Chamber of Deputies the provincial organization under the presidency of Deputy Martinho Campos was continued, after which the business of deciding election returns was resumed. The reports of the ministers, with estimates for the ensuing year, were presented on the afternoon of the 19th. This organization of the two chambers must be considered significant at this time, because it is decidedly antagonistic to all further measures of reform. In the hands of Barão de Cotepepe and Counselor Martinho Campos, there will be no further toleration of abolition, civil reform, tariff revisions, or administrative economy. The record of the first in the Caxias ministry is not yet forgotten, and his career since leaves no hope that he

will pursue any other policy. One of his first acts was to deny the courtesy of the Senate to the editor of the *Gazeta da Tarde* because of his abolition principles and color, when it is well known that he himself is partly of the race he insults. As far as the president of the Senate can do, it is clear that Barão de Cotepepe will exert an influence which will be the very reverse of what this country most needs. As to the organization of the Chamber, it is of value only so far as it outlines the preferences and prejudices of the members. The entrance of Martinho Campos into the ministry and shortly into the Senate, will make necessary the election of another president. From the great lack of ability among the liberal

deputies, and their ready acceptance of Martinho Campos' leadership, there is a fair indication that the old-fashioned slaveholding element will rule the country with but very little opposition.

In pursuance of a long-cherished wish Counselor José Antonio Saraiva has at last retired from the ministry, his colleagues going with him. It is well known that the restraints and exactions of office have been unpleasant to him, especially as his health has long been an uncertain factor, and his private affairs have been demanding his personal attention. All things considered, the retirement of Premier Saraiva is a matter for sincere regret, and it will be a long time before his position will be filled with a man equally able and trustworthy. His honesty and sincerity, even in matters where he had clearly erred, were never questioned; in fact, these qualities were so unquestioned that it often became a matter of great difficulty even to criticize. Of his cabinet colleagues we may not say as much, but from the outset they have fairly represented the intelligence and influence of their party. Some of them have disappointed expectation but they have left a record notwithstanding which will give them an enviable rank among Brazilian ministries. As to the successor of Premier Saraiva, who retires with so much general respect and esteem, it is best to say little. Counselor Martinho Campos has long been recognized as the ablest parliamentarian in the Chamber, and has been known as one of the most influential leaders in the liberal party. He is more of a partizan, however, than a statesman, and no broad policy will characterize his brief administration. His colleagues, so far as chosen, are mostly untried men who owe their selection more to a compromise and agreement between the party leaders, than to any proved fitness for their positions. Against the opposition of the conservative minority under the leadership of Deputies Paulino, Ferreira Vianna, Belisario, and Andrade Figueira, they can do nothing, and their official career will therefore be short. As far as is known the new cabinet is composed as follows:

Deputy Martinho Alves da Silva Campos, president of the council and minister of finance;
Deputy Rodolpho Epiphânio de Souza Dantas, minister of empire, and of interim minister of justice;
Deputy Felipe Franco de Sá, minister of foreign affairs;
Deputy Affonso Augusto Moreira Penna, minister of war, and of interim minister of marine;
Deputy Manoel Alves de Araújo, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works.

The government has finally decided to make another loan, notwithstanding the "balance" mentioned in the speech from the throne, the flattering increase in receipts, and the increasing expenditures on public improvements. The last loan was realized in 1879 and was for 51,885,000\$. A semi-official announcement now states that there remains a deficit of 6,321,207\$528 from the year 1879-80, treasury bills of 28,944,700\$.

and a running account balance at the Banco do Brazil of 6,553,270\$200, or an aggregate of 41,819,177\$108. This has been met to the extent of 16,000,000\$ by the issue of treasury bills in anticipation of revenue, leaving 25,819,177\$108 to be funded. Then too these treasury bills must be met somehow, as the mania for public improvements will not let the increased revenue touch them. Then, besides, there are the unliquidated accounts of 1880-81 and 1881-82 to be met in which large deficits will unavoidably occur. Furthermore, the budget for 1882-83 estimates a deficit of not less than 31,950,259\$492, according to the *Journal do Commercio*, the greater part of which will be expended in railways. The loan will be for a sum not less than 40,000,000\$, but it has not yet been decided whether to place it at home or abroad.

One of the important proposals made in the report of the minister of agriculture, commerce and public works, is that the government shall set apart 40 per cent. of the annual increase in revenue, or about 2,000,000\$ on the estimated increase of the last fiscal year, as a capital fund for the promotion of railway building through the concession of guarantees. The scheme embraces the construction of ten thousand kilometers, the capital for which shall be guaranteed by the government. It also stipulates the emission of 5 per cent. bonds to represent the percentage of revenue increase set apart for this guarantee fund. In every feature of this proposition, we believe it to be wrong. The government has already authorized guarantees on railway capital investments of 177,862,562\$483, or on 154,306,722\$483 excluding the São Paulo Railway guarantee, representing an interest liability of 10,641,470\$574 per annum. Almost nine-tenths of the capital (100,000,000\$) authorized by the law of 1873 has already been invested. Although these guarantees in some cases prove to be only nominal, and in others partial, they actually represent to-day an annual expenditure of 4,272,800\$540, [according to the minister's official estimates for the coming year. If therefore the lines already constructed, and with the choice of routes throughout the whole empire, are unable to pay interest on their capital investments, is it at all probable that 10,000 kilometers of new lines will be able to pay any interest whatever upon the capital invested in them? Is there even a probability that 75 per cent. of them will be able to pay working expenses? We believe most thoroughly in the railway as a wealth-producing and beneficent agent in our civilization, but our faith is not of that kind which would anticipate good results from an unnecessary or badly-located road. A railway is simply an instrument, and in the hands of an intelligent, progressive people it is of incalculable value. A railway, however, will not make wheat, cotton or coffee grow in the wilderness; it will not make an idle population work; it will not build up furnaces and factories; it will not supply even the intelligent administration upon which it so much depends. There are many things which must go in advance of the railway in order to best utilize it, and these things seem to have been wholly overlooked in this mistaken scheme. There must be population, and industry, and enterprise; there must be products, and markets, and cheap transportation. It should be borne in mind that the money invested in a railway line is not simply invested in its tracks, buildings and rolling stock, but it is practically invested in the industries and enterprise and development of the localities through which it runs. The iron tracks and wheels themselves afford no revenue, but it is the wheat fields or coffee orchards along the line from which the profits must come.

On the occasion of placing 22,371 preferred shares of £20 each on the London market for the construction of six central usines in the province of Pernambuco, the *Times* calls attention to these various enterprises guaranteed by the Brazilian government, and asks for the total amount of capital so far invested under such guarantee. In response to this inquiry the *Journal do Commercio* of the 18th instant gives the following information. The concessions recently granted and which are now known on the London market, are: 7 per cent. upon 13,521,453\$322 for the construction of the "Rio Grande a Bage" railway; 6 per cent. upon 5,600,000\$ for the construction of eight central usines in Bahia; 6 per cent. upon 1,500,000\$ for the Quissama central usine; 7 per cent. upon 2,100,000\$ and 6 per cent. upon another 2,100,000\$ for the construction of six central usines in Pernambuco. In addition to these the government has conceded interest guarantees upon the following enterprises not then known in London: 6 per cent. upon 10,000,000\$ for the construction of the "Cacequy a Uruguayana" railway; 6 per cent. upon 6,000,000\$ for that of the "Quaralim a Itaquy" railway; and a promised 6 per cent. guarantee for the construction of 209½ kilometers of railway in Espírito Santo. This makes a total of 15,621,453\$322 guaranteed at 7 per cent. and 25,200,000\$, plus the undetermined capital of the Espírito Santo railway, guaranteed at 6 per cent. At the present time the government concedes guarantees upon two classes of enterprises, central usines and railways. Of the first the law of November 6, 1875, authorizes the government to guarantee interest on a maximum capital of 30,000,000\$ up to 7 per cent. per annum. Up to the present time barely two-thirds of this capital is guaranteed. There are now in vigor concessions for the establishment of 29 central usines in various parts of the empire, the aggregate guaranteed capital of which is 19,100,000\$. Of this total amount, 9,900,000\$ is guaranteed at 7 per cent., and 9,200,000\$ at 6 per cent. It should be added just here that the minister of agriculture has just asked for an authorization to guarantee an aggregate capital of 20,000,000\$ to be invested in central coffee *engenhos* on the same conditions. With regard to railway guarantees, the following investments are now under the interest guarantee of the general government: 7 per cent. upon 78,055,468\$332 invested in Pernambuco, Bahia, S. Paulo and Rio Grande railways under the authorizations of 1855, 1857 and 1873 (Sept. 10); 6 per cent. upon 10,000,000\$ under the provisions of the last above mentioned authorization; 7 per cent. upon 83,807,104\$151 under the provisions of the acts of September 24, 1873, authorizing guarantees on an aggregate of 100,000,000\$; and 6 per cent. on 6,000,000\$ under the provisions of the same act. This makes a grand total of 177,862,562\$483 now under imperial guarantee. Deducting the 23,555,850\$ of the São Paulo railway (Santos to Jundiahy) upon which the guarantee is now purely nominal, there remains a total capital under guarantee of 154,306,722\$483, upon all of which, except 16,000,000\$, the guarantee is 7 per cent. per annum. The nominal interest liability of the government on these investments, excepting the São Paulo line, is therefore 10,641,470\$574. Adding to this the nominal interest liabilities on the capital already invested in central usines—1,245,000\$ per annum—and there appears a total nominal liability of 11,886,470\$574 per annum under these two general heads. The actual expenditure for these guarantees, however, is much below these liabilities, the estimates for the year 1882-83 calling for

* The official report also says 19,000,000\$, but according to the items it should be 19,200,000\$—an error of 200,000\$.—Ed. News.

4,272,800\$540. Since 1860 the interest guarantees on the two Rio S. Francisco railways of Bahia and Pernambuco have cost the national treasury 25,000,000\$ and 15,000,000\$ respectively. The São Paulo railway cost the government 2,555,339\$, two-thirds of which have been paid back. The other roads have cost the state about 4,000,000\$, making an aggregate outlay of about 44,000,000\$ outside of that paid on the São Paulo line. This gives an average of about 2,000,000\$ per annum since 1860—an average which is now more than doubled by the extension of these guarantees to a greater number of lines. The *Jornal* believes that this system of railway guarantees has not been abused, but on the contrary has been administered with a prudence approaching timidity. If however we are to consider the number of enterprises now seeking capital in London, and the number applying for the privilege of doing so, this "prudence approaching timidity" will clearly bear another construction.

THE STATE LOTTERIES.

Those who are interested in the lottery question will find entertaining reading in an imperial decree of the 14th instant, published on the 20th, which specifies the order in which the general lotteries shall be drawn during the present year. The list given specifies seventeen distinct classes, to which *sixty drawings* are accorded for the year—the 6th and 7th drawings not being specified. The seventeen classes, with the number of drawings realized to the close of 1881 and the number authorized for the present year, are as follows:

Drawings realized to the close of 1881	Authorized for 1882
Pedro II asylum and maintenance of insane; decree of 1870.....	9 2 11
Santa Casa de Misericórdia, foundlings, orphans' home, Pedro II college, and S. José seminary; decree of 1821.....	115 3 118
Montepio for government employees; decree of 1864.....	203 13 216
Institute for blind and deaf and dumb children; decree of 1877.....	15 6 21
Sacramento da Caridade brotherhood of Rio de Janeiro; decree of 1873.....	12 6 18
Works on the house of correction of Rio de Janeiro; decree of 1835.....	89 5 94
Works on the Santa Casa de Misericórdia office of Rio; decree of 1877.....	3 1 4
Emancipation fund; law of 1871.....	59 6 65
Misericórdia hospital of Rio; decree of 1839.....	41 1 42
Works on the Pedro II asylum; decree of 1877.....	16 4 20
Sanitary improvement; decree of 1850.....	91 4 95
N. S. da Batalha brotherhood of Rio; decree of 1871.....	4 1 5
Works on the N. S. da Gloria church of Rio; decree of 1875.....	5 2 7
Works on the S. Christovão church of Rio; decree of 1875.....	5 2 7
Works on the S. João Baptista da Lagha church; decree of 1873.....	5 1 6
Works on the N. S. da Penha church of Pernambuco; decree of 1873.....	9 1 10
Emancipation fund of Pedro II asylum; decree of 1856.....	25 1 26
Not specified.....	2 2
Less error.....	1 1
	706 60 766

It will be seen from this list that these seventeen general lottery enterprises have already afflicted this unfortunate city with 706 drawings, which are to be increased by 60 during the present year. Astonishing as this result is, it is as nothing beside that greater number of provincial, municipal and special lotteries which are constantly in operation. The mania has gone so far that every charitable object, every parish church, many school projects, and many memorial projects such as served for the Ypiranga lottery, are made to serve as excuse and pretext for drawings. Brazil has literally become one huge gambling den—and the church and the state are not only its sponsors, but live upon its spoils.

Much has already been said upon the evil influences of this practice, but we can not see that it has had any effect whatever. The

mania is visibly growing upon the people day by day. The lottery ticket shops are becoming as numerous as the cigar shops, and the streets are sometimes crowded with the men and boys engaged in selling tickets. The money which should be expended for necessities of life, and for the legitimate needs of business, is swallowed up in this evil and unproductive traffic. Crime is increasing through its temptations, and the moral tone of the community is being steadily lowered. It is not a pleasant picture to contemplate, but it is one which no one can gainsay.

ANOTHER SLAVE HORROR.

In a slave-holding country the right of punishing a slave is one of the unwritten laws. No one denies the right of the master to punish his slave any more than his child, and no one would care to interfere even were the punishment carried beyond the bounds of reason and justice. For this reason the great majority of cruelties practiced upon plantations never come to light. It is only when some exceptional case of cruelty becomes known, as in the case of the boy Jeronymo at Pelotas, whose persecutor has never been brought to justice, or that of the girl Monica, whose brutal mistress is still at large, that the popular indignation is aroused and efforts are seemingly made to throw the protection of the law around a helpless, persecuted class. One of these instances of brutality recently occurred in the *sercão* of the province of Parahyba, and is related by a provincial journal, the *Parahyba*, as follows, the story being told by a resident of Souza on December 4th:

On the 26th ult. [November] Dr. Francisco José de Souza, residing on the Livramento plantation in this district, went to the house of Dr. Mariz, then exercising the authority of *juiz de direito*, where also happened to be present Lieut. Col. Joaquim José de Souza, *juiz municipal* in charge, and declared that, having ordered some one hundred and fifty to two hundred lashes to be given on the 24th to his slave, named Miguel, 50 years of age, he [the slave] felt some slight indisposition; he worked as usual, however, on the 23rd and 24th, but on the 25th, being locked up in his sleeping room chained and manacled, because he was a runaway, he drank a great quantity of lye, which he had filtered in the same room, and on the 26th, at 8 in the morning, he died; that the police of his district being little skilled in examination and being able to compromise him, he had come to ask those functionaries to go to the new village of S. João and to proceed to the referred examination, in view of the delegados of the district being absent on service.

The judges did not delay and at 10 o'clock on the following morning they arrived there, finding the population in excitement because of a report that the slave had died in the whipping.

Experts being nominated by the *juiz municipal* and the corpse exposed in presence of over a hundred persons of every persuasion, it was stripped—and a cry of horror went out from every mouth!

The body presented a most horrible aspect: somewhat swollen, the skin was literally burned and separated from the body at the slightest touch, with the exception of the face, hand, feet and hands; large black bruises on the right side and ribs, deep wounds in various parts of the body, and great water blisters; this was the anterior appearance; turning the corpse, it was seen with anguish that the whole region between the buttocks and the shoulder blades was one single deep sore, with furrows and cavities more or less deep.

The people broke down the fabric of explanations and hurried reproaches upon Dr. Souza, who was present and seemed the image of consternation, asking that the corpse should be opened for verifying the internal injury done by the lye which Miguel had drunk, as he said.

The people cried that that was not necessary, and that the lashes and baths of boiling water were the cause of his death!

Dr. Mariz restrained the people with gentleness, and the *juiz municipal* ordered the corpse to be opened, an operation which, through a lack of professionals, was done with more or less regularity.

The stomach was intact and also the throat, only the posterior part of the liver, part of the lungs and kidneys were as though bruised; the tongue was intact from the middle to the root but buried at the tip which indicated an attempt to put lye in the mouth of the corpse!

In the parts corresponding to the sides all the tissues were black and suffused. There had been

a great internal hemorrhage, as shown by the abundance of blood which flowed from the mouth and nose of the corpse during the journey of two leagues!

The examination was minute and occasional horror! It had been an atrocious punishment of the poor slave!

Dr. Mariz and the *juiz municipal* returned on the 28th, and the former as soon as he arrived in this city notified Delegado Felinto José Faria to that he should go to Livramento without loss of time, and make the necessary examination into this and other facts, with which the public mind was then occupied.

The *delegado* arrived that night and Mariz being then in the exercise of municipal authority, the *juiz de direito* having assumed his charge, left with that official at one o'clock on the morning of 29th for that plantation where they arrived at 6 o'clock with a force under the orders of Lieut. Dantas.

They searched for and examined everything suspected in a case of punishment! There were found various iron manacles, chains, whips, fetters, and an instrument consisting of an iron ring with a tongue on whose extremity was a large bell, which is used for putting on the necks of runaway slaves.

The room in which Miguel died was worse than the dungeon of Yaeo, the difference being the greater from its being inhabited by two and having two beds of ashes, two satchels also full of ashes, handkerchiefs and other similar things; it exhaled a bad insupportable odor arising from clots of blood in various parts, and having a damp soil in an extension of seven palmos [8 inches] in length by three and one half in breadth, with a depth of from three and one half to five inches. The ground within this extension was insupportably fetid.

The slaves, nine in number, were covered with scars produced by the lash, hot water, hot *cacha* and iron!

The slave woman Lucia wore iron shackles, manacles, and the bell instrument; her body was covered with innumerable scars, old and fresh, and deep scars in the back, besides other wounds on the feet, hands and neck; continual fever and not able to take a step because of benumbed legs, there was no fear of escaping!

The *delegado* sought to interrogate two slaves, but, seeing that they were frightened there, he decided to bring them all to this city, and, more at ease, the greatest horrors were developed, as well as three eye witnesses.

Miguel, besides the whipping of the 22nd, to which he would inevitably have succumbed, suffered a greater one on the 24th, applied by his master and, after his becoming wearied, by another slave, the ignorant instrument of the vices of the master. After this scene he went, falling, to his house (he was in the field), and had so great a thirst that he drank his own urine!

To his wounds there were applied salt, onions and tobacco!

What bad man!

The most horrible of all is that the wife of Dr. Souza is the principal author of all these perversities!

And this is that humane institution about which we have heard so much—"the cornerstone of our civilization," according to Belforte Duarte, the indispensable factor of our existence, according to Martin Francisco, and the sacred privilege which Martinho Campos would defend against the abolitionists with revolver in hand! This is the institution which Brazil proposes to nourish until the lingering torture of gradual emancipation shall wear itself out! This is the institution upon which the wealth and development of the country are based! These are the scenes in which grown men and women take part, and in which children are reared! These are the scenes which make up the daily life of plantation slavery!

These are the men who assume the prerogative of flesh-and-blood sovereignty because they deem themselves so constituted and qualified by an all-wise Creator! And these are the poor, degraded, tortured creatures upon whom some benevolent men have bestowed their anxious fears as to their unfitness for freedom! And this is the accursed institution, called Brazilian slavery, which we take pleasure in recommending to some benevolent gentlemen of London, whose great concern once was to keep slaves in bondage to prevent their being injured by freedom!

About such acts as these, there can be but one opinion! They are the legitimate fruit of an institution so bloody, and cruel, and brutal, that eternity will never be able to obliterate its accursed stains! We are glad

to know that the Parahyba authorities arrested this man "Dr." Souza and his wife, and intend to prosecute them for their inhuman cruelties. If these people can be tried, and convicted, and punished, as murderers, nothing more than justice will be done! Anything less will be a confession that the law is powerless or indifferent before such blood-thirsty, inhuman cruelties!

THE SAILOR'S MISSION.

A year has passed since the last Report of this mission was printed and circulated; and the Committee are thankful to say that during these twelve months the work has been steadily going on, and, as they believe, with good results.

Although it is impossible in such a work as this to furnish many statistics, yet some idea of its character may be gathered from the following facts:

A service has been held each Sunday at the mission room, and has been fairly attended by men ashore; besides it has been the custom of the missionary on the Sunday to go around to the boarding-houses and address the inmates personally; frequently, too, at the invitation of captains he has conducted a short service on board ship.

During the week he has visited the English and American shipping in the harbour, both sailing vessels and steamers; and on shore the boarding-houses, the hospitals, the house of detention, etc., and has distributed some thousands of testaments, tracts, and papers, with words of exhortation and advice to all who were disposed to listen to him.

The reading-room has been open daily from morning to night, and has been well supplied with newspapers and other reading matter.

Many cases, in which sea-faring men ashore have applied for relief, have been carefully enquired into by Mr. Curran, and in some instances, where it seemed needful, help has been given either in money or in food and clothing; and many have been thus assisted to obtain employment again.

The missionary is enjoined to give special attention to the sick, whether on board ship or ashore, a most needful work in a climate such as ours.

As a testimony to the indirect good done by the mission it was observed at a late committee meeting, by one in a position to judge, that there has been in the past year a notable decrease in drunkenness and disorderly conduct amongst English-speaking seamen ashore. Such a fact speaks for itself.

Looking then thankfully to the past, and hopefully to the future, your committee feel sure that the interest which the English and American residents of Rio have shown hitherto in the mission will continue—may, they hope, will increase—and that by their means the mission will become one of the institutions of this important city and port.

Subjoined is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the past year.

RECEIPTS	
Balance at credit 31 Dec. 1881	1,268\$000
Subscriptions and donations...	3,783\$340
	5,051\$340
PAYMENTS	
Missionary's salary.....	1,375\$000
Rent of mission room.....	495\$000
Boat hire.....	385\$000
Petties.....	120\$000
Balance at credit 31 Dec. 1881	2,676\$340
	5,051\$340

Rio de Janeiro, 31 Dec. 1881.

F. H. HARRISON

Treasurer.

COMMITTEE FOR 1881

THE REV. FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Secretary.

FRANCIS H. HARRISON, Esq., Treasurer.

E. W. MAY, Esq.

R. NORTON, Esq.

G. BAILEY, Esq.

O. C. JAMES, Esq.

S. F. QUINBY, Esq.

R. F. WELBY, Esq.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo provincial assembly was organized on the 17th inst.

—Order has been restored at the Blumenau colony, Santa Catharina.

—The December receipts of the Pelotas *mesa de rendas* amounted to 26,871\$681.

—The *Commercial*, of Rio Grande do Sul, entered upon its 25th year on the 1st instant.

—Many of the colonists arriving at São Paulo are at once furnished with employment by the planters.

—The December receipts of the provincial *mesa de rendas* of Rio Grande do Sul amounted to 73,577\$599.

—The president of Guyaz has suspended the provincial law imposing a discount of 5 per cent. upon all public salaries.

—The late provincial assembly of Minas Geraes passed an authorization for the construction of a gasometer in S. João d'El-Rey.

—Ten families of immigrants arrived at São Paulo on the 10th inst., destined for the plantation of Dr. Martinho Prado Junior at Ribeirão Preto.

—The December receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 178,637\$556, and of the provincial *mesa de rendas* 50,135\$593.

—The *Gazeta*, of Amparo, São Paulo, says that out of the 797 hirals in that place between the 1st of December and the 10th of January, 54 were children.

—The postage-stamp collector now has an organ. It is published monthly in São Paulo under the title of *O Brasil Philatelico*, the first number of which has already appeared.

—The *Catapanonino*, of Campos, says that during the last harvest the Quissamã central usine made 5,200 boxes, or 3,900,000 kilos of sugar, resulting in a net profit of 350,000\$.

—The *Manaos* papers announce the arrival of the steam launch *Futaba*, constructed by Fischer Wiss & Co. of Zurich, for river navigation between Manaos and the falls of the Rio Branco.

—There is to be a meeting of merchants and planters at Macaé on the 25th inst. to discuss means for procuring direct communication with Europe and the United States.

—The epidemic of small pox at Nazareth, Pernambuco, is reported to be on the increase. There were some 50 cases of it there on the 6th inst., confined largely to the poor classes.

—The contract between the city council of Santos and the City of Santos Improvements Company, Limited, for the supply of that city with water, was signed on the 16th inst.

—On the 1st instant a steamship service was inaugurated between Itaipagipe and Plataforma, Bahia, by Mr. Thomas Huntley, to whom a privilege had been granted. Two small steamers are employed.

—The total deposits in the provincial savings bank of Rio Grande do Sul since its organization, May 5th, 1875, to the 31st ult., amounted to 2,499,883\$464, and the withdrawals to 1,656,725\$483.

—An assassination took place at Ypiranga, near São Paulo, on the evening of the 17th inst., Ricardil Fernandes Procopio being beaten and killed by João Dias. The assassin surrendered himself to the police authorities.

—The *Gazeta*, of Mogy das Cruzes, São Paulo, gives the following vital statistics of that parish for the year 1881: baptisms, males 225, females 264, *ingenunos* 14, *ingenunos* 23, total 526; deaths, males 121, females 36, *ingenunos* 3, *ingenunos* 5, male slaves 5, female slaves 6, total 176; marriages, 81.

—The Barão do Pinhal, one of the wealthy planters of S. Paulo, asks the government for 2,400\$ to aid in the expense of introducing colonists to work upon his estates. If the *Junta* were to import printers for its own office, or the Brazil Industrial to import spinners for its cotton factory, would the government help pay the expense?

—Dr. Martinho Prado Junior has introduced a project of law into the S. Paulo provincial assembly providing that slaves accompanying their masters shall be exempt from the registry tax when the said masters have purchased agricultural property in the province and come there to reside, and when proofs are exhibited that the slaves were owned two years previous to the time of entry. It is further provided that such slaves can neither be alienated nor transferred.

—An unworthy disciple of Isak Walton named Rezende met with an accident near Belem on the afternoon of the 10th inst. He had gone out fishing with dynamite bombs with three companions, and unfortunately held the bomb just a little too long. He now bewails the loss of his right hand. We certainly can wish no one an injury of this character, but somehow we can not help thinking that it served him right. There can be but very little sympathy for a man who will employ such means in fishing.

—The *Progresso*, of Tatyhy, São Paulo, says that the planting of cotton this year in that municipality has been very large and promises an abundant harvest.

—According to a recent official report the number of cases of *beriberi* in the province of Bahia is steadily increasing. The removal of the patients to the sea-side has been found to be the best means of cure.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The December receipts of the Barão de Arama railway were 13,365\$860.

—Work on the road bed of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway, of São Paulo, is being pushed forward rapidly.

—The December receipts of the Carangola railway were 37,316\$670. The coffee traffic amounted to 1,992,3 tons during the month.

—The total extension of the railways belonging to the state is 1,039.7 kilometers under traffic, and 1,076.7 under construction—a total of 2,116.4 kilometers.

—Decree No. 8,342, of the 17th ult., approves provisionally the regulations and tariffs adopted by the "Natal à Nova Cruz" railway of Rio Grande do Norte. The fare for first class passengers is 42½ reis per kilometer.

—A collision took place on the central line of the Dum Pelio II railway on the 14th inst., between João Ayres and Mantiqueira. Fortunately it resulted in nothing worse than some wounds and bruises to the passengers, and some damage to the trains.

—The "Barra" tramway at Santos carried 191,767 passengers during the last year. The largest number in one month was in December and the next largest was in January, showing the attractiveness of that pretty sea-side resort during the hot season.

—In view of the contract between the province of Bahia and the Minas railway for the payment of a subvention of 9,000\$ per kilometer, the president of that province has recently authorized the emission of 185 provincial apices of 1,000\$ at 97 per cent., to meet the subvention for the first 20 kilometers completed.

—The minister of agriculture has declined to entertain a proposal made by William Lloyd, Thomas S. Degbie and J. Nelson Pardee for the construction of a railway from Curitiba, Paraná, to the province of Mato Grosso, the chief condition being that the government guarantee 7 per cent. per annum upon a capital equivalent to 130,000\$ per kilometer.

—The *Commercio*, of Iguaçu, São Paulo, of the 1st inst., notes the arrival at that place of a party of civil engineers under the direction of Dr. Emilio Rahe, who are charged with the preliminary survey of another Mato Grosso railway. The proposed line is to start from Iguaçu, which is to be made a port through some improvements in the river and at the bar, and will pass through Juquia and Faxina in its way westward. The surveys are being made at the cost of a French company.

—The Brazilian legation at Paris remits two proposals for the construction of the "Victoria a Natividade" railway, of Espírito Santo. Evaristo Camargo de Athayde Moncorvo accepts the guarantee of 6 per cent. upon the capital agreed upon and proposes to construct the road within three years from the beginning of work. The "Compagnie Générale des Chemins de Fer Brésiliens" proposes to make the preliminary surveys with Brazilian engineers, leaving the question of cost and guarantee to be settled hereafter.

—By provincial law No. 2853, of October 27th, 1881, the province of Minas authorizes a renewal of the contract for the "S. João d'El-Rey à Oliveira" railway, upon the following bases: a reduction of the guaranteed period to thirty years; an elevation of the guaranteed capital to 4,000,000\$; the interest to be paid in cash, with a pledge by the province for 6 per cent. on all sums not paid at the stipulated time; and the preferred right to construct a branch to Ribeirão Vermelho, on the Rio Grande. The directors of the road are now engaged in locating the route between S. João d'El-Rey and Oliveira.

—The number of Brazilian railways guaranteed under the provisions of the legislative act of September 24, 1873, is eleven, whose aggregate capital is 80,807,104\$151, on which the guarantee is 7 per cent. per annum, excepting the "Quaraluma Itaquy" line where it is 6 per cent. on 6,000,000\$. Of these lines only one—the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro—is wholly completed, and one—the "Quaraluma Itaquy"—is still under survey. The total extension under traffic is 598.7 kilometers, under construction 1,086.7, under survey 200, total 1,885.4 kilometers. The lines are: the "Natal à Nova Cruz," "Cande d'Eu" (Paratyhy), "Recife a Limoeiro," "Macéio a Imperatriz," "Bahia Central," "Campos a Carangola" and branches, "S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro," "Paranáguá a Curitiba," "D. Theres Christina," "Rio e Minas," and "Quaraluma Itaquy."

—The government declines to allow an item of 100\$ per month for attorney fees in the expense account of the São Paulo Railway Company.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the directors of the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" railway to make the necessary surveys for a branch from Alagoinhas to Timbó.

—Although the capital of the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" railway, as represented by the shares at par, is only a little over 16,000,000\$, the line has cost the national treasury about 25,000,000\$ since 1860.

—The total extension of Brazilian railways, including all state, guaranteed and private lines, is 3,911.9 kilometers under traffic, and 2,931 kilometers under construction, making a total of 6,842.9 kilometers in all.

—The government has refused to grant the authorization asked by the Compagnie Générale des Chemins de Fer Brésiliens for making surveys at its own cost for the prolongation of the Paraná railway to the Rio Paraná, with a branch to Castro, on the basis of the authorization granted for the Alagôas survey between Macaé and Villa da Imperatriz.

—The total extension of Brazilian railways, guaranteed under laws of 1855, 1857 and Sept. 10, 1873, is 388.3 kilometers under traffic, 280.2 under construction, and one line not yet definitely located. The aggregate of capital guaranteed is 78,055,468\$322, on which the guarantee is 6 per cent. excepting 10,000,000\$ on which it is 9 per cent. The lines are: the "Recife ao S. Francisco," "Santos a Jundiahy" (S. Paulo R.R.), "Rio Grande a Bagé" (under construction), and "Cacequi a Uruguanana" (under survey).

LOCAL NOTES

—The Emperor conferred four new titles on the 20th inst.

—The *Diaria Official* has reduced its subscription to 168 per annum.

—"Naeg-Naeg" is the name of place in Bahia. Maine papers will please copy!

—It is reported that the Emperor has chosen Maranhão to fill the senatorial vacancy from Minas.

—On the 30th of June last the capital fund of the *monte-pio* of government employees amounted to 5,450,000\$.

—The Emperor has conferred the title of Visconde do Paranáguá upon Counselor João Landeira da Cunha Paranáguá.

—Francisco Ferreira de Moraes has asked the government for a concession for the manufacture of fabrics from a plant called *gros-bê*.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that the government has granted 120,000\$ to the Associação Industrial to aid it in making a Brazilian exhibit at Buenos Aires.

—The official tax on animals killed for consumption at the Santa Cruz slaughter house is as follows: beoves 25000 cogs; hogs 400 reis; sheep and goats 200 reis.

—We note with pleasure that Dr. Francisco Leopoldino de Gusmão Lobo, of this city, has been elected a corresponding member of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

—We regret to announce the death of Robert James Shillers, Esq., British vice-consul at this capital, which took place at his residence in Rua de Santo Amaro on the 22nd instant.

—The Italian steamer *Colombo*, which arrived in port on the 14th inst., brought 931 immigrants. Of these, 457 left for Santos on the 15th, and 380 for the southern provinces on the 17th.

—We beg to call the attention of the new prime minister to the innumerable errors in the official statistical reports. Would it not be well to make a revision, and publish a sheet of *errata*?

—Imperial decree 8,377, of the 14th inst., specifies the order in which the general lotteries shall be drawn during the present year. There are *sixty* of them—all authorized by general laws.

—Imperial decree 8,350, of the 24th ult., approves the statutes of the Companhia Fluvial Maranhense with some slight modifications, and authorizes that company to transact business.

—The minister of agriculture recommends the construction of an exposition edifice, and a national museum on the grounds left vacant by the removal of the public slaughter house.

—We take pleasure in calling attention to the annual report of the Seman's Mission of this port which is given in another column, and also to the call for a meeting of the Committee on the 26th. The good work which this mission has been able to accomplish under the patient and persevering efforts of its missionary, Francis Curran, Esq., are deserving of the most grateful consideration on the part of the public. There are several highly deserving charities in this city, but none of them are deserving of more praise and generous help than this.

—By a decree of the 31st ult. the government grants permission to Domingos Moutinho, José Rodolpho Monteiro, Robert Normanton and William Burnett for mining petroleum in the valley of the Rio Parahyba, São Paulo.

—The frequently repeated rumor that the Emperor would recommend some measure at the opening of parliament for facilitating emancipation, proves a delusion. The Emperor does not seem to have had the slightest intention of taking such a step.

—An official order of the 17th inst. dismisses Dr. Hermann Blumenau, Henrique Are Lallemand, Theodor Klein and Henrique Sandreckzi from their respective offices of director, clerk, assistant, and Protestant pastor of the Blumenau colony, Santa Catharina.

—During the two years 1879-81, the receipts of the *monte-pio* of the government employees amounted to 937,298\$032, and the expenditures to 1,251,174\$975, leaving a deficit of 313,876\$943. This, however, was more than met by the lotteries conceded by the government which produced in all 515,738\$.

—That the printing offices are almost sufficiently protected, is shown by the abandonment of all printed advertising cards and circulars, and all kinds of commercial blanks, etc., in the custom house. The *alfala* of customs sales are not unprofitable renting *monopolies*.

—Under date of the 31st ult. the minister of finance addressed a circular letter to the presidents in the several provinces, asking for special information upon the present state and character of their industries. The purpose of the inquiry is to determine what industries are in need of protection.

—The customs authorities apprehended a large quantity of contraband goods on the German packet *Fulgrais* on the 15th inst. The capture included ready made clothing, dry goods, watches, revolvers, cigars, michelias, etc., and were concealed in the fore part of the vessel. Our German consuls seem to be having bad luck in their late enterprises.

—The illumination of the streets public gardens and squares of this city is effected by 6,255 gas burners, and 1,624 globe-gas lamps. For the year 1880 the cost of the former was 59,617\$939, including the cost of exchange of 101,468\$, and for the first half of 1881 it was 326,000\$332, including 66,518\$363 as the cost of exchange. For the globe-gas service the cost in 1880 was 110,175\$835, and in the first half of 1881 it was 80,530\$021, including an expenditure of 20,230\$ for new lamps.

—With the beginning of the current year several important modifications have been made in our enterprising contemporary, the *Revista de Engenharia*, which are worthy of general and unqualified praise. The *Revista* has been changed from a monthly to a semi-monthly publication, the size of page has been considerably reduced, and an entirely new dress and make up have been adopted. In size and appearance the *Revista* now compares favorably with its engineering contemporaries in Europe and the United States, and in its character as a class periodical it now ranks second to none. The new form of the *Revista* can not fail to meet with that general commendation which its enterprise and sincerity long since earned. It has our best wishes for its success.

A FLOATING EXHIBITION.

The Literary correspondent of the New York *Commercial Bulletin* writes as follows concerning a new "floating" enterprise:

The latest commercial novelty is a "floating commercial exhibition for visiting the principal ports of world in the capacity of manufacturers' agents" which is being promoted by Messrs. Fry & Co., of London. The venture is, as its title implies, for the purpose of bringing merchants into direct contact with customers or possible customers abroad, and to open up business where it is difficult to obtain adequate accommodation for the exhibition of samples. The salient features of the plan as set forth in the prospectus are: "the dispatch of a large steamer, specially adapted for the purpose of a floating commercial exhibition. The steamer suggested for the purpose is of 2,640 tons register, in which arrangements will be made for a large number of sample rooms for the display of any variety of goods, with ample open space for showing large samples, such as agricultural machinery, &c. Spaces for columns will be let off at certain prices, measuring from 6 ft. by 8 ft. to 6 ft. by 12 ft. It will be found that such a space will effectively show most descriptions of manufactures. Those firms who require a larger amount will be able to have their wares provided for up to almost any extent." The trip is, it is proposed, will last a twelvemonth, and the ports to be visited will be those of the Cape, Australasia and the east and west coasts of South America, in the order named.

This, we imagine, is equal to anything projected by the enterprise of business men on the American side of the Atlantic.

THE BUDGET FOR 1882-83.

The budget presented to the General Assembly on the 10th inst estimates the national receipts and expenditures for 1882-83 as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Imports.....	65,000,000\$
Other customs charges.....	1,850,000\$
Despatch maritime.....	320,000\$
Exports.....	18,041,200\$
Interior taxes.....	36,228,500\$
Extraordinary.....	6,415,300\$
Total.....	123,834,000\$*
Special revenue.....	1,200,000\$
Authorization to emit treasury bills in amount of.....	16,000,000\$
Authorization for a 5% loan.....	
EXPENDITURES.	
Department of empire.....	9,332,418\$533
do justice.....	6,797,000\$861
do foreign affairs.....	910,906\$666
do marine.....	10,095,298\$245
do war.....	14,430,978\$304
do agriculture.....	23,238,500\$551
do finance.....	61,944,923\$453
Total.....	127,334,118\$533*
Supplementary and extraordinary credits, specified.....	9,549,781\$369
do unspecified.....	27,909,110\$739
Special credits, specified.....	
do unspecified.....	
Apparent deficit.....	164,784,010\$861
Public debt statement for September 30, 1881.....	40,301,010\$861
Foreign debt, at present.....	144,057,777\$728
Internal debt:	
6 per cent. general annuities.....	337,513,100\$000
do 4 1/2 per cent.....	23,588,000\$000
4 1/2 do do 1879.....	47,639,500\$000
Private and old loans.....	815,542\$000
Public currency.....	188,155,422\$000
Treasury bills.....	28,944,700\$000
Net deposits, including emancipation fund.....	35,517,164\$213
Total.....	\$66,250,236\$664*
Aggregate deficit for the twenty years 1860-61 to 1879-80.....	629,017,620\$470

*These totals and items are taken from the *Diário Oficial* and *Journal de Commerce*. We can not account for the errors in computation.—Ed. Veria.

A COFFEE EXCHANGE.

A coffee exchange is in the process of organization. It will be the first of its kind in the world, and bids fair to be an important addition to the trade of this city. Articles of incorporation have been drawn up and signed by a majority of the brokers and some of the *jobbers* and importers. As soon as the signatures of the others are secured the organization will be proceeded with. There is an opposition to the enterprise, and the idea appears to be well received throughout the trade.

The intention is to organize an exchange in the model of the Produce and Cotton exchanges, and to enact uniform rates of commissions and rules prescribing grades for coffee imported. Samples of coffee will be exhibited by all the *jobbers* "calls" will be instituted, and coffee sold for future delivery, the same as cotton and grain.

The object sought is not so much to facilitate speculation, though this is a feature of the enterprise, as to revive and restore the trade of New York. Western cities are now importing direct and often undersell New York. Rio de Janeiro, by its cable communication, thoroughly understands our market; and her merchants instead of selling to our importers, are consigning goods to this market and disposing of them through agents. Then, auction sales have been instituted, which the brokers claim will drive them out of the business. Altogether, the trade is said to be in an extremely unsatisfactory condition, and is rapidly decreasing. The exchange will, it is believed, harmonize all interests and furnish a powerful inducement to outside buyers to purchase in New York.

There has always been more or less speculative trading in New York, and cargoes are now sold to arrive months ahead. This has, also, to a certain extent, been done abroad. The exchange will facilitate future trading as well as increase cash transactions. The coffee trade is very large. About \$50,000,000 worth of coffee is imported annually.—New York *Commercial Bulletin*, November 30, '81.

The final census revision gives the United States a total population of 50,155,783.

The total amount of coin and currency in the United States on the 1st of November last, according to the comptroller's report, was \$1,455,631,602, as follows: gold coin \$562,568,971, silver coin \$186,037,365, legal tender notes (greenbacks) \$346,687,016, national bank notes \$360,344,250.

The total number of banks in the United States on the 1st October last, organized under the national banking laws, was 2,132. The aggregate capital averages about \$450,000,000, and the deposits about \$300,000,000. In the 18 years since the system was adopted the losses to creditors have been only \$6,240,000, or about \$346,000 per annum.

The original \$500,000 given by Mr. George Peabody for the erection of model lodging buildings in London, has now become \$870,000 by the accumulations from the rental. The entire expenses of management of the trust costs less than £800 per annum. The deaths in the Peabody buildings, calculated upon 16 years' experience, have been at the rate of only 10 to 16 per 1,000 per annum, while the general death rate for the metropolis during the same period has been 23 to 40. The death rate in crowded districts surrounding the buildings may be taken at 30 to 40 to the 1,000.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

Spain. The only portion of Europe where cane sugar is still produced is the south of Spain. Production there is not very important, for it does not exceed 10,000 tons annually, but its existence has had considerable bearing till now on the trade of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands with the mother country in this staple. This industry required, or at least insisted upon, protection, and the colonial sugar was accordingly saddled with a heavy import duty. Only quite recently, since Cuba and Porto Rico have been declared provinces and have their deputies in the Cortes, has there been an abatement in this respect. The sugar trade between Spain and her colonies is henceforth likely to become much more important than it has been hitherto. Consumption under a moderate duty will increase in the peninsula, the more so as Spain is prospering once more, and will continue to do so, probably, if internal and external peace be preserved. Whether cane cultivation can thrive there without a protective duty, is doubtful; perhaps it may, as labor is abundant and cheap.

Sicily. In the 14th century, was the first European country where sugar cane plantations were started. Soon after the Moors of Spain introduced the cane in Valencia, Granada and Murcia. Thence it extended to Portugal, and finally, early in the 15th century, it was cultivated in the island of Madeira and the Canary Islands. From Guinea, one of the latter, Columbus took it to the West India Islands in 1493. It began to thrive in St. Domingo as early as 1506. That ever since it was first taken to Valencia, it should have persevered in the south of Spain, is certainly a remarkable fact, the more so as in that generally dry country in the summer time it requires a great deal of irrigation.

The import of sugar into Spain in 1879 was 33,373 tons, and in 1880 28,474 tons. In 1878 it had been 29,327 tons. It therefore fluctuates between 28,000 and 34,000 tons. Assuming the present average to be 31,000 tons, and adding thereto 10,000 tons of native sugar, we have a total of about 41,000 tons consumed by 16,500,000 people, or 5 1/2 pounds per capita of the population, while the 50,000,000 inhabitants in our country import 800,000 tons, and with 120,000 tons Louisiana and maple sugar actually absorb some 920,000 tons, or 41 1/2 pounds per head. In other words, we consume about eight times as much sugar as the Spaniards do; yet as a general thing Southern countries consume more sugar than Northern ones. But in the case of the United States, the large sugar consumption—the same as in England—is due in the first place to general prosperity, and in the second place to habit and a certain amount of waste.

COMPLAINTS CANTAREIRA E ESGOTOS.

Metemorphical observations taken at Ilha, in the city of S. Paulo, during the year 1881.

Lat. 23° 35' 50" S.

Long. 46° 30' 40" W. (Greenwich).

Height of barometer, 2,395 ft. above mean sea level.

Time of rain gauge, 3,275 ft. do do.

Maximum pressure at time of observation 29.9 mm. 9 p.m. 17th and 18th August 27.992 inches.

Minimum pressure at time of observation 29.9 mm. 14th November, 27.423 inches.

Maximum pressure at time of observation corrected to 32° Fahr. at mean sea level at 9 p.m. 5th August, 30.416 inches.

Minimum pressure at time of observation corrected to 32° Fahr. at mean sea level at 9 p.m. 14th November, 29.771 inches.

Highest reading of maximum thermometer shade, 19th October, 92° F.

Lowest reading of minimum thermometer, 28th May, 34° F.

Lowest reading of maximum thermometer, 28th and 30th May, and 23rd June, 92° F.

Total rainfall for the year 31.91 inches.

Maximum rainfall in one day, 8th January, 2.61 inches.

Rain fell on 138 days.

Fog on the mornings of 86 days and evenings of 11 days.

Deaf on the mornings of 82 days and evenings of 104 days.

Thunder and lightning on 31 days.

Lightning seen, thunder not heard, on 29 days.

Severe rain was observed on 25th January.

Lunar rainbow was observed on 16th March.

Lunar eclipses were observed on 13th and 15th March, 3rd June, 1st July and 2nd November.

Lunar halos were observed on 16th June, 8th and 9th July.

Comet was observed on 20th May.

Zodiacal light was observed on 25th July.

Mock suns were observed on 25th July.

HENRY B. JOYNER,

M.C.E.E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S.

Engineer in chief.

SUMMARIZED OBSERVATIONS.

1881.		Mean Pressure.		Air Temperature.		Mean of Air Temperature.		Mean of Rain.	
Month.	Mean.	Month.	Mean.	Month.	Mean.	Month.	Mean.	Month.	Mean.
January	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60
February	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60
March	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60
April	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60
May	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60
June	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60
July	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60
August	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60
September	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60
October	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60
November	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60
December	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60

COMMERCIAL.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000, gold, 27 d. 4.

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Jan. 19.—The Banco Commercial maintained its rates of seventy and the other banks continued drawing at the same but only a limited amount of business was transacted at 20% bank and 20% private paper on London. Sovereigns sold at 118.80 cash, closing 11.850 sellers, 11.830 buyers.

Jan. 21.—The Banco Commercial continued with the rate of 20% on London which was also adopted by the English Bank; their rates were:

London..... 20%

Paris..... 20%

Hamburg..... 20%

New York..... 20%

Portugal..... 20%

The business done was again very limited at 20% bank and 20% private paper on London and 450 private bills on France. The market showed more firmness and a closing hours bank paper on London was obtained at 20%. Sovereigns were offered at 118.80 with buyers at 118.70.

Jan. 23.—The market opened to-day with the same rates, as on Saturday, viz: 20% bank and 20% private bills on London, but there is more firmness apparent.

—The official returns of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Empire of Brazil during the parliamentary year of 1879-1880 show the following results:

Expenditure..... 150,240,162\$885

Revenue..... 120,368,084,050

Excess of Expenditure over Revenue..... 29,872,078,393

The revenue was derived from the following sources:

Imports..... 64,750,889,212

Despatches maritime..... 247,405,144

Exports..... 15,547,794,779

Interior..... 31,970,557,394

Extraordinary..... 1,720,000,000

Equation fund..... 1,121,666,666

against in 1879-78..... 120,368,084,050

against in 1878-79..... 110,040,469,373

showing an increase of..... 10,327,614,127

The expenditure, as classified by the various ministerial departments, was as follows:

Empire..... 14,670,860,490

Justice..... 6,221,564,129

Foreign Affairs..... 809,505,244

Marine..... 9,841,848,554

War..... 14,704,697,266

Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works..... 40,571,711,549

Finance..... 63,422,063,348

against in 1878-1879..... 150,240,162,443

against in 1879-1880..... 110,040,469,373

showing a decrease of..... 40,200,000,000

To meet the above mentioned deficit of..... 29,872,078,393

the further expenditure of 8,625,887,000, viz:

Treasury notes called in..... 8,625,887,000

Advanced to the province of Rio de Janeiro for payment of the interest to Camargo R. R. 18,423,149

Loans to savings banks..... 50,842,801

Expenses in London in 1880 (limit of 4% for the Rio de Janeiro R. R.) 1,493,851

in all..... 38,625,887,194

The treasury disposes of the following resources:

Balance of deposits in 1879-1880..... 209,091,100

Emission of metal coin..... 125,000,000

do of Apollon..... 612,500,000

Balance of 1878-1879..... 31,622,887,880

Deficit in 1879-80 for supplies not indemnified to 1880-81..... 6,321,207,708

to 1880-81..... 38,625,887,194

but at least one third of the 31,622,887,880 represents non-recoverable or doubtful assets, so that the actual deficit for the year is over 16,000,000,000.

The following table shows the actual revenue and expenditure of the Empire of Brazil during the last 20 financial years:

1862-63	54,281,159 478	57,000,122 835	8,750,963 357
1863-64	52,486,808 505	55,494,441 045	2,993,035 240
1864-65	55,095,038 648	58,246,158 802	3,151,120 154
1865-66	58,251,200 901	61,850,028 885	3,598,827 984
1866-67	71,778,843 325	70,388,700 000	56,110,555 100
1867-68	64,000,997 474	68,084,772 328	94,783,546 093
1868-69	87,815,534 251	86,796,708 180	96,734,764 093
1869-70	92,434,342 201	14,591,407 734	14,591,407 734
1870-71	92,434,342 201	14,591,407 734	14,591,407 734
1871-72	101,280,505 301	101,280,505 301	101,280,505 301
1872-73	109,183,065 273	117,671,122 163	124,491,097 301
1873-74	110,399,544 544	111,411,238 448	200,091,736 301
1874-75	103,421,029 505	125,815,031 301	224,147,794 301
1875-76	96,338,617 328	126,870,825 301	274,490,000 301
1876-77	75,736,159 748	130,806,677 321	38,654,651 301
1877-78	107,558,339 075	140,341,632 158	181,614,318 301
1878-79	110,294,950 075	149,671,092 450	196,546,132 321

(There is an error of 100,000,000 in one of the above guarantees for the correct total would give 13,000,000,000 instead of 12,900,000,000. We have referred to the official report just presented by the minister of agriculture to the chambers, but, strange to say, this official document contains the same error.—Ed. News.)

From this responsibility, however, there might be deducted as purely nominal, that of 6%, on the capital of 1,500,000\$ guaranteed to the Quissanda factory, amounting to 90,000\$, leaving the government with an annual responsibility of 1,555,000\$.

Railroads

These are guaranteed as follows:
By laws of Sept. 17, 1874, Aug. 26, 1877 and Sept. 10, 1877, 7 1/2% on 75,051,488\$339
By law of Sept. 10, 1877, 6% on the provision capital of 10,000,000 000
By law of Sept. 24, 1877, 7 1/2% on 83,807,104 151
do 6 1/2% on 6,000,000 000
177,862,572 483

Or deducting the guarantee to the Santos a Jundiahy R. R., which has become no initial 23,555,850 000
total 154,306,722 483

being 7 1/2% on 138,367,722 483 or 9,681,470 574
6 1/2% on 10,000,000 000 or 650,000 000

10,641,470 574 per annum

This responsibility is, however, far from becoming effective in its integrity, for in the first place there are at present in traffic only 380 k. 559 meters on account of the total guaranteed extension of 2,553 k. 891 m., and then some of the roads are sure to produce, and others are already producing considerable balances. To the latter category belong the Recife a S. Francisco R. R., which in only one year since its inauguration failed to produce a balance, and the S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro, and to other roads recently organized, do not exceed 400,000\$. In round figures, therefore, the expenditure of Brazil in guarantee of interest in 22 years may be estimated at 41,000,000\$ or 2,000,000\$ per annum.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

January 13.

48 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
3 do do.....	1,055 000
100 Banco do Commercio 2nd serie.....	100 000
30 do 1st serie.....	200 000
48 do do.....	200 000
79 Banco Industrial, till Jan. 31, buyers' opt'n.....	431 000
20 Banco Predial.....	151 000
20 Banco Industrial.....	230 000
50 do do.....	230 000
48 Carris Villa Isabel.....	245 000
100 Presidente Insurance.....	19 000
77 Macahe e Campos R.R.....	250 000
100 do till Jan. 31, buyers' opt'n.....	255 000
30 Sorocabana R.R.....	117 000
83 Docas D. Pedro II.....	171 000
10 Banco Predial hyp. n.....	82 1/2 70
130 do (outs. sale).....	82 1/2 70

January 14.

77 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
275 do (outs. sale).....	1,070 000
9,000\$ Provincial apolices of 400\$.....	104 7/8
5 Banco do Commercio.....	258 000
5 Banco do Commercio (outs. sale).....	252 000
100 Banco Industrial.....	230 000
100 Leopoldina R.R. till Jan. 31 buyers' opt'n.....	235 000
100 Sorocabana R.R. (outs. sale).....	112 000
100 Sorocabana R.R. (outs. sale).....	180 000
93 Leopoldina debentures (outs. sale).....	200 000
93 Macahe e Campos debentures (outs. sale).....	95 7/8
93 Integrade Insurance.....	70 000
8 Alianza Insurance (outs. sale).....	75 000
100 Docas D. Pedro II.....	180 000
20 Banco Predial hyp. notes.....	82 7/8

January 16.

30 Banco Industrial.....	234 000
100 Banco do Commercio and same (outs. s. l.).....	98 000
100 Docas D. Pedro II for Jan. 19.....	180 000
100 do do for Jan. 31.....	180 000
1 Argon Fluminense Insurance.....	595 000
30 do do.....	530 000
50 Alianza Insurance.....	29 000
50 Integrade Insurance.....	70 000
20 do (outs. sale).....	70 000
30 Camogola R.R.....	158 000
30 do (outs. sale).....	200 000
100 Leopoldina R.R.....	238 000
100 Sorocabana R.R.....	112 000
12 do do.....	112 000
100 Macahe e Campos R.R.....	255 000
100 Macahe e Campos debentures ex div.....	94 7/8
15 Macahe e Campos debentures (outs. sale).....	95 7/8
10 Banco do Izaiahypoth. notes (16c).....	90 7/8 70
8 do (7c).....	90 7/8 70
35 Banco Predial hypth. notes.....	82 1/2 70
130 do do.....	82 7/8

January 17.

8 National Loan of 1868.....	1,700 000
40 Banco do Commercio.....	222 000
41 do do.....	222 000
30 Alianza Insurance.....	29 000
50 Presidente Insurance.....	19 000
110 Leopoldina R.R.....	235 000
100 Camogola R.R. (outs. sale).....	158 000
200 Carris Villa Isabel.....	245 000
100 Docas D. Pedro II for Jan. 31.....	180 000
30 Banco Predial hypth. notes.....	82 7/8

January 18.

4 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 000
10 do do.....	1,066 000
5,000\$ Provincial apolices.....	102 7/8
108 do do.....	103 7/8
6 Banco Industrial.....	235 000

50 Docas D. Pedro II.....	184 000
50 do.....	185 000
40 do till Jan. 31, buyers' opt'n.....	185 000
50 do (outs. sale).....	185 000
100 Carris Villa Isabel.....	245 000
100 Banco Predial hyp. notes of Dec. 1.....	82 7/8

January 19.

54 Six per cent apolices.....	1,066 000
25 Provincial apolices of 400\$.....	103 7/8
250 Banco do Commercio.....	230 000
250 Banco do Commercio.....	230 000
250 Banco do Commercio.....	230 000
100 Integrade Insurance.....	70 000
100 Sorocabana R.R.....	112 000
150 Sorocabana R.R. for Feb. 13 to March 31.....	185 000
50 Docas D. Pedro II, till Jan. 31.....	185 000
535 Banco do Brazil hypth. notes (16c).....	94 7/8 70
5 National Loan 1868.....	1,700 000
13 Banco do Commercio.....	222 000
20 do do.....	222 000
20 Banco do Commercio.....	230 000
30 Alianza Insurance.....	29 000
5 Alto Maranhão R.R.....	60 000
15 Sorocabana R.R., from Feb. 15 to Mch 31.....	119 000
30 Sorocabana R.R. (outs. sale).....	118 000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 23rd, 1882.

Exports.

Coffee.—In view of the very unfavorable outlook from consuming centres and the large stocks accumulated in Europe, currency prices here have receded 150-200 reis per kilo since our last report on the 11th inst., and, as exchange has also declined considerably, the sterling cost of coffee to day shows a reduction of 2 1/2 to 2 3/8 cent. compared with that on the 11th.

This decrease in the cost has promoted sales to the extent of 63,220 bags since that date, the greater part of which is in the United States.

Continued heavy rains in the interior have prevented any sensible increase in the receipts, but such an increase must undoubtedly be looked for as soon as the weather becomes more settled.

And in view of that certainty and the poor prospects of an early improvement in the over-landed European ports our market closes very quiet at the quotations which we give below though they, as far as the lower grades are concerned, do not, in many cases, cover the cost of transport to and expenses in Rio.

United States:	bags
Jan. 14 New York Big str. <i>Hipparchus</i>	24,491
16 New Orleans Big str. <i>Shepherd</i>	4,777
17 Baltimore Am. bk. <i>Gambell</i>	1,779
17 do Am. bk. <i>Spotted</i>	8,000

Europe:	bags
Jan. 14 Bordeaux, Lisbon Fr str. <i>Orbique</i>	739
18 Antwerp, Copenhagen Gr str. <i>Berlin</i>	1,900
19 Hamburg Gr str. <i>Rio</i>	2,330
19 London, Liverpool, Antwerp Wg str. <i>Tycho B.</i>	6,122

Elsewhere:	bags
Jan. 19 Valparaiso list: <i>Valparaiso</i>	546
Receipts since our last report have averaged 8,808 bags per day and the daily average since the 1st inst. is now 7,915 lb. against 12,256 bags same per in Jan. 1881	
" 4,271 " " " 1880	
" 6,271 " " " 1879	
" 7,609 " " " 1878	
" 6,348 " " " 1877	

We quote, per 10 kilos:

Washed.....	nominal
Superior.....	4 3/80 — 4 3/80
Good first.....	4 000 — 4 100
Regular first.....	3 600 — 3 750
Ordinary first.....	3 250 — 3 400
Good second.....	2 800 — 3 000
Ordinary second.....	2 200 — 2 400

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

Prime United States.....	4 5/80 = 4 3/80	per cwt	9 9/8	cis
Good ".....	4 1/80 = 4 1/80		9 10	
Fair to good ".....	3 9/80 = 4 0/80		8 7/8	
Fair ".....	3 6/80 = 3 7/80		8 5 1/2	
Good Channel.....	3 5/80 = 3 6/80		7 1/2	
Baltimore.....	3 1/80 = 3 1/80		7 5/8	
Low.....	2 7/80 = 2 7/80		6 3/4	

(i. e., h. ex freight and commission, exchange 20% in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 235,000 bags.

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals since our last report consist of 123 bags per *Thales* from River Plate 10,700 half bags per *Victoria* from Chili 3,200 barrels per *Day Star* from Richmond 4,375 " *Templar* from Baltimore 3,000 " *Ale de do*.

The sales since same date have been about 15,000 barrels and stock in first hands to-day amounts to about 47,000 barrels.

We quote:

Tonnet.....	22\$50 — 23\$00
Gallego.....	22 50 — 23 00
Maxall.....	22 50 — 23 00
hushy.....	22 50 — 23 00
OTance.....	21 50 — 22 00
McCance.....	21 50 — 22 00
Baltimore.....	21 50 — 22 00
St. Louis.....	21 00 — 21 50
Piver Plate.....	19 50 — 20 50
Chili.....	17 00 — 17 50

Market firm.

Flax.—There have been no further arrivals and the market remains firm at 41\$500—44\$00 per ton.

Wine.—No arrivals but market fully supplied.

We quote nominally 20 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals. There is a fair demand and 38\$00 per dozen would be paid for a good cargo.

Swedish Pine.—No arrivals. The market continues firm at 41\$500 per dozen for prime Western cargoes.

Agave.—No arrivals. Market quiet at 7\$500—7 1/200 per case for Devos's Brilliant.

Lard.—No arrivals. In view of the small supply the firmness in the market has increased and prices have further advanced. In first hands there are no stocks and from second hands sales are being effected at:

475—480 reis per lb. for George	
435—440 " " " " for New York	

Cattle.—Arrivals.
1,866 tons per *Siberia* from Cardiff
1,661 " *George* from do
750 " *Ure* from do

for company's account.

In the absence of sales prices continue nominal.

Hogs.—Arrivals:
364 hales per *Griff* from Rosario
572 " *Label* from do

Market well supplied.

We quote 60—65 reis per kilo for Rosario.

Iron.—Arrivals: 1,429 bags per *Pinto* from River Plate.

Prices unchanged at 48\$00—5 000 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Arrivals:
380 bags per *Orbique* from River Plate
600 " *Rio* from do

The market continues firm at 48\$00—4 900 per bag.

Cane.—No arrivals. Market firm and prices unchanged.

We quote:

English.....	7\$500—8\$000
German.....	6 500—6 800
French.....	7 500—8 000

Butter.—Arrivals:
35 cafes per *Pinto* from Genoa
30 barrels per *Yelo* from New York
23 cafes per *Elle* from Southampton
25 " *Valparaiso* from Hamburg
25 " *Colombo* from Genoa

1,295 cases and 200 barrels per *Tanquerelle* from Havre.

The demand continues good, sales are being effected readily and prices have further advanced. We quote to-day:

French, in barrels.....	1\$500—1\$540 per lb.
do in tins.....	1 000—1 240 " "
Danish.....	1 100—1 120 "
Italian, Modena Galone.....	1 000—1 020 "
American, in tins.....	840—850 "
do in barrels.....	750—760 "

Kios.—Arrivals:
100 barrels per *Weyfarts* from London
10 " *Yelo* from New York
60 " *Donatt* from Liverpool.

The consumption continues good, German being especially in demand. We quote:

Bass (Hills & Bell).....	27\$00—28\$00
Tennet.....	4 000—4 000
Guinness Stout.....	7 300—7 500
German, Carlsberg.....	7 200—7 300
do Cavalry.....	7 000—7 000
do sundry brands.....	5 000—5 500

Coffin.—Arrivals:
20 cases per *Magellan* from Lisbon
414 " *Valparaiso* from Hamburg
2,200 " *Lady Mary* from Genoa

The market is now well supplied and though retail prices are still 22\$00—26 000 per tub, some reduction will probably have to be made when further supplies are coming in.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 13.

FAIRBANKS.—Chil. bk. *Victoria*; 493 tons; Dulbas; 31 dc; floor to Wenceslao Guimaraes.

JAN. 15.

ROSEBURY.—Br. bk. *Canot*; 530 tons; Williams; 110 dc; rice to Watson Ritchie & Co.

ROSEBURY.—Gr. bk. *Geoff*; 316 tons; Dethloff; 30 dc; hay to ord.

—Sp. bk. *Label*; 159 tons; Ruiz; 22 dc; hay and sundries to order.

JAN. 16.

BOA VISTA.—Port. bk. *Improvis*; 626 tons; Carlsberg; 29 dc; salt to Watson Ritchie & Co.

JAN. 17.

CARIBBY.—Br. bk. *Suberita*; 1,272 tons; Wilson; 47 dc; coal to D. Pedro II R.R.

JAN. 18.

CARIBBY.—Gr. bk. *George*; 1,192 tons; Halsbeck; 54 dc; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

JAN. 19.

RICHMOND.—Br. bk. *Day Star*; 321 tons; Cogan; 60 dc; flour to order.

BALTIMORE.—Am. bk. *Templar*; 332 tons; McClure; 42 dc; flour to F. Clemente & Co.

JAN. 20.

GAPE.—Br. bk. *Lady Mary*; 167 tons; Blacker; 47 dc; codfish to Soldado Zenda & Co.

ORFORD.—Br. bk. *L. B. S.*; 219 tons; Harwood; 30 dc; wine to C. Almondes & Co.

JAN. 21.

HANNOVER.—Gr. bk. *Faust*; 319 tons; Gerda; 63 dc; sundries to Brades & Co.

CARIBBY.—Br. bk. *Tane Ure*; 481 tons; Hoad; 31 dc; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 13.

GAIAINANT.—Chil. bk. *Ceres*; 288 tons; Sockan; coffee.

N. YORK.—Sw. bk. *Bary*; 372 tons; Soderquist; coffee.

JAN. 15.

B. AYLES.—Sp. bk. *Jovena Ana*; 314 tons; Carls; ballast.

—Sp. bk. *Indio*; 150 tons; Pague; sundries.

BAHIA.—Dan. bk. *Maria*; 158 tons; Holm; ballast.

JAN. 17.

N. ORLEANS.—Br. bk. *Asina*; 1,211 tons; Williams; ballast.

—Br. bk. *Shepherd*; 219 tons; Cook; coffee.

JAN. 18.

BALTIMORE.—Am. bk. *Spotted*; 474 tons; Chapman; coffee.

—Am. bk. *Gambell*; 566 tons; Anthony; coffee.

N. YORK.—Nor. bk. *Prussia*; 277 tons; Derandson; old iron.

JAN. 20.

ANTONIA.—Am. bk. *H. J. Libby*; 631 tons; Pratt; ballast.

JAN. 21.

NORTHERN PORTS.—Br. bk. *Bella Rosa*; 157 tons; Selles; blt.

—The Gr. bk. *Sepia Lente*, Gans, from Antwerp for Rosalia, railway iron, got aground in the Pass de Feneuse on Dec. 18. She has since got off and put into Flushing harbor with loss of anchor.

—The wreck of the Am. *Resolute*, which left Rio de Janeiro on Oct. 18 for Valparaiso, maintained during the voyage, put the captain, Nichols, in front and compelled the officers to take the ship to New Orleans where she arrived and where 1

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan 24	Elle	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Southampton, Havre and London.
Jan 30	Humber	Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp
Feb. 9	Tagus	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Southampton, Havre and London

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